NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEAUREGARD BOOK.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BEAU-REGARD IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, 1861 TO 1865. Including a brief personal sketch and a narrative of his services in the war with Mexico, 1846-8. By Alfred Roman. Two volumes, 8vo., cloth. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is inspired biography; in saying which we do not mean to call it Holy Writ or to ascribe to it any kind of infallibility. We mean merely to point out the fact that the book is in essence and effect an autobiography, and has that special value to the student which always attaches to the autobiographies of men of action who have had to do important historical events.

The work bears the name of a former member of General Beauregard's staff upon its title page, as But General Beauregard has himself furnished the documents and materials used in its construction, and, in a prefatory letter, he makes himself responsible for all its statements of fact. Indirectly he has probably done more than this.

The work speaks throughout in his behalf and from his point of view. It is in effect his own account of his military operations, his own exposition of his purposes and performances in the war. It may be said to be, in brief, General Beauregard's plea to the tribunal of history, intended to set up and justify his claim to what he regards as his proper share of the fame to be awarded to the several Southern leaders for military genius and military achieve-

That claim is a large one. Perhaps it is somewhat larger than history is likely to allow when the record shall be fully made up and final judgment pronounced.

The author of the book maintains the thesis-which however, he has nowhere distinctly formulatedthat Beauregard was the foremost of the Southern generals in capacity, and that if larger control of affairs had been given to him, the military results of the war would have been much more favorable to the Southern arms than they were.

Perhaps the best proof we could have that this thesis is unsound, is to be found in the fact that the matters urged in its support, even if accepted with out criticism, do not carry a conviction of that kind to the mind of the reader. Indeed, we think it safe to say that a person of intelligence wholly destitute of previous knowledge of the subject-if we may suppose such-would not finish his reading of the work with the conviction that its subject was a man of supreme capacity. He would see in General Beau-regard an educated and capable soldier, highly accomplished in engineering, earnest in his work, indefatigable in his attention to details, enthusiastic beyond the common, and somewhat given to over-confidence in his resources. In strategy upon a large scale, he appears to have been more brilliant than sound. He was somewhat visionary in his hopefulness, and was apt to found his calculations upor anticipations of the maximum of good luck. luck failing at any point,-a delay occurring which ought not to have occurred, a reinforcement arriving too late, any unforeseen mishap befalling him,—he was pretty sure to come short of the intended achievement. In such cases he was consummately skilful in avoiding disaster, and, as the werk before us abundantly shows, he was and is exceedingly apt in the art of demonstrating the soundness of his plans and showing the certainty of their success-if everything had gone smoothly as he hoped.

At Pittsburg Landing, for example, Beauregard's plan was in every way excellent, except that its success depended upon good luck in too many contingencies. He proposed to concentrate his own, Johnston's and Van Dorn's armies at Corinth; to march quickly forward; to fall upon Grant and crush him before Buell could effect a junction with him, and then to turn upon Buell and overwhelm him, thus regaining control of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and opening the way for an aggressive campaign into Kentucky. This was good strategy in intent. The thing sought was, in a milisense, eminently the proper object to be pursued. But the whole scheme required for its success the maximum of good luck at every step, and in that it was faulty and impracticable. It is a safe generalization that only those strategic plans are sound which are capable of successful execution with the means at command—means being understood as including not only men and materials, but efficiency, discipline, organization and everything else that affects the problem. That this plan was founded upon a mistaken and visionary estimate of the means at command, is evident enough even if we base our criticism solely upon the showing made in the book under review. The plan required, in the first place, that the proposed concentration should be effected and the blow delivered before Buel could arrive, and at this point it failed in an important particular; Van Dorn, with his 20,030 men, or one-third of the whole force expected, failed to arrive until after the affair was over. In other words, Beauregard was several days out in his calculation of the time necessary to effect the concentration; his plan was founded upon a radical error in estimating the means at his disposal. Of the 60,000 men upon whose presence he counted, 20,000 utterly failed him because they could not accomplish the march set them within the time allowed. Beauregard had therefore over-estimated the force at his disposal by 50 per cent, and that, certainly, was an error of sufficient magnitude to rank almost as a blunder. But that was not all. The biographer is at pains to show that there were other unforeseen mishaps which prevented success; and saying that, as we understand the matter, is equivalent to say-ing that the plan was unsound in other ways, was founded upon other miscalculations of means. Polk delayed his movement from Corinth, we are told, far beyond the prescribed time; the troops marched much less rapidly than they should; the organization was imperfect for want of general officers of experience in subordinate commands; the battle which should have occurred on the 5th of April, at latest, did not begin until the 6th, and hence the success of the first day was neutralized by the arrival of Buell's army before the work of crushing Grant could be completed Such, in substance, is the author's exposition of that affair, and his argument seems to be that [as Beauregard was not directly responsible for any of these mishaps, he should have all the credit which would have been given him if he had accomplished the contemplated destruction of Grant and overthrow of Buell.

Such is not our understanding of the principles of military criticism. We count Pichegru's campaign in the Netherlands a brilliant affair because it ended in the utter discomfiture of his enemies and the complete conquest of the country-facts which showed that he had rightly estimated his means. If his barefooted, half-naked troops had found it impossible to endure the severities of that terrible winter campaign, or if the ice-bridges over the Meuse and the Wahl had failed him by reason of a thaw, the French commander would have stood ex-cused for his failure to accomplish his grand purose; but his campaign would have been abortive, his scheme would have been numbered among the many that have proved to be impracticable in execution. He could never have claimed credit as a strategist merely for having undertaken a campaign which might have resulted in brilliant success, but which circumstances brought to naught. The highest military genius is that which compels circumstances to do its will, or wins in spite of circumstance. It estimates probabilities correctly. It foresee adverse chances and includes them as fac-tors in the problem to be solved. It provides for contingencies, allows for mishaps, and wins because

But if we fail to discover in General Beauregard's operations proof of his possession of the highest powers, or even of his superiority to his comrades of equal rank in the Confederate service, the fact does not rob the history of his campaigns of its importance or its interest. Whatever the measure of his strategic skill may be, he played a prominent part in the war and was concerned, as a principal agent, in many of its most notable operations. The account here given of his military work is therefore a necessary and very valuable contribution to the history of the civil war. It is due to fairness to say, too, with respect to this Pittsburg Landang matter, —to which a great deal of space is given in the book—that while the plan was Beauregard's, he was not quite free to control its execution. In effecting the concentration he brought to his side an failing to take the consequences of the situation.

officer of superior authority and lost his right to command directly. He had raw troops for the most part, whose organization was at loose ends. He lacked the assistance of experienced general officers in subordinate positions, and was destitute of means which should have been at his command. So far as the ifs and might-have-beens of the book are intended to explain these matters and to excuse Beauregard's failure to accomplish the results for which he planned and hoped, by showing that the fault was not his but that of the Richmond Government, which neglected his needs and refused him proper assistance, their presentation is entirely legitimate, and the documents furnished in support of the argument throw not a little light upon matters of

great historical interest.

This, indeed, is the aspect in which it is proper to consider the whole work. As a contribution to the history of the war the book is really invaluable, because of the assistance it gives the student not only in arriving at certain and definite knowledge respecting many facts hitherto misunderstood or mis-apprehended-such, for example, as the time of Lee's arrival at Petersburg m 1864, and his previous bewilderment respecting Grant's movements— but still more in understanding the character and spirit of the Richmond Government, and in interpreting its rapid degeneracy into a feeble but singu-larly sensitive and exigent personal despotism.

General Beauregard had the ill-luck to incur the enmity of Mr. Davis very early in the history of the war, whether justly or unjustly it is not our purpose now to inquire. The fact concerns us only because t gave him a special incentive to preserve documentary records which, now that they are spread before the public, are of no little value to the student of history. We may say, indeed, that to this cause chiefly we owe the existence of a work which is really indispensable to a full and just understanding of the important matters of war hisory with which it deals.

In spite of its personal purpose-which is legitimate enough in an autobiography or an inspired biography-the work is written in a spirit of fairness strongly in contrast with the temper of most other works of like origin. There is in it none of the vituperative excess which marks General Richard Taylor's "Destruction and Reconstruction"; and it is far less partisan and infinitely less unfair than Mr. Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" was, both in the statement and in the suppression of facts; it is broader and more comprehensive than General Johnston's "Narrative of Military Operations," or Hood's " Advance and Retreat." Frankly Southern in its point of view, it nowhere offends by the employment of harsh epithets or by forgetfulness of the courtesy due to adversaries. Even in the chapter devoted to the maintenance of the position that General Sherman is morally responsible for the burning of Columbia, S. C., there is a marked and praiseworthy abstinence from all angry utterances.

We have sufficiently indicated our estimate of Beauregard as a strategist. Avoiding all comparisons with generals opposed to him in the war-whose problems and situations were so different as to make just comparison 'difficult-we find nothing even in the most favorable analysis of his achievements, as given in the present work, to support the theory of his superiority to the ablest of the active Southern leaders, except in his specialty of defensive engineering. In that department his defence of Charleston fairly entitles him to take a first place. Charleston fairly entitles him to take a first place. But if we cannot accept the author's theory of Beauregard's supremacy in strategic genius, we are certain, nevertheless, that his experiences in the war peculiarly fitted him to understand and interpret the spirit and the methods of the Richmond Government. And as that Government happened to represent, not only in its personnel but also in its represent, not only in its personnel but also in its ideas and practices, the group of politicians who invented secession and persuaded the South to act upon it, we have occasion to be thankful for the light which General Beauregard's military biographer is able to throw upon the subject. cannot forget that men who ruled at Richmond once aspired to rule the whole country. Their doctrines were set up as a sound interpretation of the Constitution, and their methods were sought to be imposed upon the Nation. It is worth our while, therefore, to study the results of those doctrines and methods as they appeared in practice, when permitted to have full sway at Richmond.

For this purpose the whole work is a valuable text-book, but it is in the final chapter that we have the summing up of the matter, in a caustic review of the work of the Davis Administration. The chapter is singularly clever and clear in analysis, and it does not matter that its point of view is that f the Lost Cause-its com laint that of an earne Southerner who blames Mr. Davis for the South's failure to achieve the purpose of secession. With the regrets that inspire the complaint, Northern readers, of course, have no sympathy; and even in the South no judicious person should now think it unfortunate that the attempt to divide the Union came to naught. But we do not need to adopt Judge Roman's point of view or to share his regrets for the Lost Cause in order to find both interest and profit in reading his analysis of the methods adopted by the secessionist school of politicians, when they

had control of affairs. It is beyond our plan to enter at all fully into this subject. Space is insufficient for the presentation of even a synopsis of the chapter to which we direct attention; but we may say briefly that nowhere else has criticism of the Confederate policy taken a more distinctive form. The author shows how utterly incapable the Richmond politicians were of managing the practical affairs of government; how completely their statesmanship was a thing of forms and abstractions; how ostrich-like they were in presence of danger or difficulty; how utterly they were dominated by doctrines and bound by preconceived convictions. They sent ambassadors to Europe, he says, charged with the duty of expounding the Declaration of Independence and proving that secession was a logical deduction from the premises laid down in that instrument. They expected monarchical governments not only to accept the Declaration itself as infallible and axiomatic, but also to enforce the logical application of its principles upon the Government of the United States. They expected to secure help from the enemies of republican institutions by proving to them that secession was pre-eminently

A like obtuseness prevailed in all departments of business. The fluances were managed upon the principle of blind faith in impossible luck. Military affairs were embarrassed at every step by the difficulty of reconciling necessary action with doctrinaire dogmas. The syllogism was supreme, and its premises being absurd, it involved disastrous absurdity in all its conclusions.

a This final chapter is, in brief, a notable monograph upon Southern diplomatic and administrative methods; it is worthy of separate publication and of attentive study because of the flood of light it throws upon the workings of doctrinaire politics and visionary statesmanship when these are reduced to practice and given control of a free people's destinies. Its pages are full of profitable warning and suggestion, which, rightly applied, may be not unfruitful of good even now that we have forever left behind the danger of falling under a practical application of the particular theories and sophisms of the men whose statesmanship led to secession first and then utterly broke down in the

attempt to maintain it. No Southern general had better opportunities than Beauregard to know the spirit and methods of the Southern politicians, for none suffered more Its calculations do not require the maximum of good from them; and we may safely say that no South-fortune as a condition of success.

from them; and we may safely say that no South-fortune as a condition of success. store of historical matter and interpretative criticism as is contained in these two volumes.

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When Mr. Warner is not too obviously goaded by the troublesome results of this novel kind of "recherche de la paternité" on the part of non-Americans, he is, in an ordinary way, a very pleasant writer. He would be pleasanter still it he did not very labored jokes à la Mark Twain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain, and if he did not think it necessary to take I wain and the listory of a series of voyages in zigzag.

Occasionally, also, Mr. Warner drops into the unintelligible, which we hold to be also the unpermissible. He should have thought of the memorable caution to "strike out anything you think particularly fine" when he wrote the following sentence: "My companion was an Oxford scholar who was travelling from Oxford through the Church of England toward those fresh religious pastures which the modern faith of so many of the elergy of England expects to find in a future, when the creeds shall be adjusted to the changing religious perspective." To make no other comments on this mysterious sentence, it is sufficiently obvious that, though a change of perspective may very conceivably be the result of the change of perspective. But when criticism of this kind becomes too minute it verges on the brutal. So also would it be brutal to comment too severely on the facts that Mr. Warner recommends his readers to study the Athenian-Sicilian war "Herodotus in hand" that the hinks Marcellus besieged Syracuse "six hundred years" after Demosthenes and Nicias, and that he informa us that Gorgo and Praxince took their immortal outing in a visit to a Syracusan theatre. Mr. Warner in Greek is evidently sadly to seek; it would even appear that Mr. Warner is not very well worth the seeing and he has told it in a manner which, with all its drawbacks, i

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WANTED TO LEASE.—A first-class hotel of about 100 rooms, furnished, in city of not less than 20,000 inhabitants. Address S. F. HARGRAVE, 158 Southest, New-York City.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an appli-COTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Chancellor of the State of Newsersey, at the Viee-Chancellor's Chambers, in the City of Sewark, on Saturday, the Second day of February, 18-4, at en o'clock in the morrhog, for pertuission to the Receiver of the North River Construction Company to make payment out of any funds in his hands to the persons employed by the Sorth River Construction Company as laborers and in the Engineering Department, such sum of money due to them for ragres as on proper examination into the claims of each one of them the said Receiver shall find to be justly and duly wing to the said theorers and employes referred to in said petition, at which time and place all persons in interest any how came before the Chancellor why such authority should of be given. And notice is further given that the said pedition and afflowit will be found at the office of the Receiver, in he Mills Bunding, Broad-st., in the City of New-York, for aspection by any person or persons interested in the matter, ated January 31, 1884.

Ashrel Green.

deceased, and Edrabeth Bowne, deceased; Sarah James and Edward F. James.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered herein June 17, 1882; I, the undersigned, the referce in said judgment named, will sell at public anction, at the Exchange Salestoom, No. 11 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, 1894, at 12 o'clock neon, by Richard V. Harnett, anctioneer, the following described premises:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcel of ground and buildings theren, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and on the southerly side of Thirtieth-St, bounded and containing, together, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth-St, distant easterly with annahed and ninety-eight feet and seven inches from the easterly side of Seventh-ave, I thence running southerly, parallel with Seventh-ave, ninety-eight feet and severify, parallel with Thirtieth-St, ixty-five feet; thence running southerly, parallel with Seventh-ave, ninety-eight feet and nile inches to Thirtieth-St, its plone to the ground of the parallel with Seventh-ave, ninety-eight feet and nile inches to Thirtieth-St, its plone to beginning.—Dated New York, November 1, 1883.

Exception of the Seventh-ave and three commencing three

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Per North River, Vessels and Railroads. NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1884.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1854.

S | Malt,bush... 8,100 Cutmeats,pks 1,073

10 Barley,bush. 3,300 Lard, (cs... 725
Peas, bush. 400 Lard, kegs... 179

41 Grasse,pkgs 84 Butter, pkgs 2,056

44 Hides, No... 151 D hogs, No... 177

3,765 Hides bales. 505 Rice, pkgs... 20

15 170 Hops, bales... 1,300 Syrup, bbls... 20

4 Leather, sds. 10,920 Starch, pkgs

533 Moss, bales... 49 Stearine, pkgs

11,921 Monasses, bls 1,971 Sumac, pgs... 21

4, 300 Sptaturp,bls 133 Tallow, pkgs 137

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW-YOEK, Jan. 18, 1834.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged: sales 108
CUTTON—shot Cotton quiet and unchanged: sales 108
bules. Delivered on contract 600 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day. 15,8-31 bales, against 14,750 last week and 22,513 hast year; since September I, 3,831,066
hules, against 4,28,20 for the same period last season.
Middling uplands 1034. Futures quiet closing quiet integrated and colline of 1 to 2 points. Sales 29,000 bales. To lay a closing prices: February, 10,69-310-70; March, 10,8-35, 20,101, 11,101-21,103; May, 11,104-11,12; June, 11,20
11,30; July, 11,412-11,42; August, 11,404-11,50; September, 11,102-21,130; July, 11,412-11,42; August, 11,404-11,50; September, 11,102-21,130; July, 11,412-11,42; August, 11,404-11,40; September, 11,102-21,130; July, 11,412-11,42; August, 11,404-11,47; September, 11,285, July, 11,442-11,39; August, 11,404-11,47; September, 11,285, July, 11,444-11,39; August, 11,404-11,47; September, 11,285, July, 11,444-11,39; August, 11,404-11,47; September, 11,285, July, 11,444-11,39; August, 11,404-11,47; September, 11,404-11,405, July, 11,414-11,405, July, 11,414-11,405, July, 11,414-11,405, July, 11,414-11,405, July, 11,404-11,405, July, 11,404-

11.00 for December, closule as follows: 1 toronally and the property of the property including 1.00 bits. Ctr. Mill Extra 8, 200 bits. No. 2, 92 10382 30 10 bits. No. 2, 92 10382 30 bits. No. 2, 92

\$1 10; Sharps. \$1 05 w\$1 15; Rye Feed, 90 w95c.
Visible supply of Grain in the United States and Canada:
1884. 1884. 1883. 1883. 1882.
Wheat, bush 33,445,813 34,800,871 21,909,143 17,752,442
Corn. bush. 11,574,748 11,055,840 0,509,197 17,813,101
Oate, bush. 0,774,445 5,877,257 3,985,795 3,205,021
Barley, bush. 2,284,515 3,094,743 2,205,021 2,824,713
Rye, bush. 2,241,273 2,589,341 1,586,689 11,38,983
Of the \$40,000 bush. Wheat and \$46,500 bush. Corn ahoat
in New-York January 26, 1884, 284,402 bush. Wheat and
86,044 bush Corn have since clearer.
Grain on passage January 31, 1884; Wheat, Maize,

Straw, 60c.; No. 2, 40 s/45c.; Out, 40 s/45c.
HIDES—Are quiet, but generally steady at the moment,
HOPS—Are quiet, but generally steady at the moment,
HOPS—The general market remains essentially as before.
The export demands seem to run on medium and low grades,
and a uniform steadness of tone is noticed; Choice grades of
State, 1883, are quoted 27 s/25c, with the bulk of the trade at
16 s/25c; Bavarians at 60c.; Yearing States, 18 s/25c.
MOLASSES—New-Orleans, quiet at 30 s/25c.

25° gravity, 132°16°C. Althe movement in berth row was small, and no new features of interest were noticed. The grain market was lower, but the export movement was in a way attunized. Oil tomuser receives some attention when offered at low rates. Grain vessels and general merchandise cargos were quite neglected. LIVERPOOL, steam, grain quoted 32, 424d. 3,200 baies Cotton, 3,164d, 1,000 bbis. Flour, 22, 400 tess dec., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores do., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores do., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores do., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores do., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores do., 12a, 64d, 700 peckages Bacon and Lard, 2025; 2,700 bores (house, 2021) toma Measarement Goods, 15a, 2026.

AVONMOUTH, steam, do., 44d, from store, ANT. WERP, steam, Grain quoted 43d, HAMBURG, British bark, 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2a, 6d, HAMBURG, British bark, 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2a, 6d, HAMBURG, British bark, 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2a, 6d, HAMBURG, British bark, 2,000 gras. Grain, 6s, 3d.

PROVISIONS—PORK—The movement is a little freerien wants of shippers, prices are very firm as redecting the Week, where there is a further gain of about 102124c, per bbl. Sales here, 2,00 bbls. Mess Spot, \$15,500217, 75, 100 bbs. Seck, where there is a further gain of about 102124c, per bbl. Sales here, 230 bbls. Mess Spot, \$15,500217, 75, 100 bbls. Clear Back, \$17,75 2419, 25; Extra Prime, \$14,20. ..., REEF in barries laquet, but iterced tols have a fair demand from subgress, and prices rule firm. City Extra Mess, \$12,002\$13, ..., Packet, \$13 in therese, \$2,302\$27. Extra Mess, \$12,002\$13, ..., Packet, \$13 in therese \$2,302\$27. Extra Mess, \$12,002\$13, ..., BEEF in barries and \$17 in therees, Plate Beef, \$12,002\$13, ..., BEEF in barries and \$17 in therees, Plate Beef, \$12,002\$13, ..., BEEF halls are held with accided alrength quotes \$20,003\$23, and at West \$4,0000 bbls. And be about t

in the speculative continues and the better on a continued fair demand, City Heavy to Light, 8689-sc; chiefly \$8-sc, Pigs. Spec. LARD—bere is very little doing in Cash lots and the speculative continues quite moderate; prices were a little irregular in sympathy with the West. The early trading was at an advance of \$27 points, afterward a weaker feeling set in, with a decline of \$212 points from the best figures, closing, however, somewhat strongarive, 9.30-c, cost and freight, and 250-cs. lakes, 250-tions arrive, 9.30-c, cost and freight, and 250-cs. lakes, 250-tions arrive, 9.30-c, cost and freight, and 250-cs. lakes, 250-tions, 250-cs, 250-cs. lake of test very Chole, 350-c; 250-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.30-cs, 250-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.30-cs, 250-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.30-cs. elong 9.30-cs. doi: 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.30-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. elong 9.30-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. elong 9.30-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. elong 9.30-cs. lakes, 250-cs. elong 9.50-cs. el

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New-York, Jan. 31.—BEEVES—Receipts were 14 cars of 252 head—12 cars at 60th-st., and 2 cars at Jersey City. Total for five days 19,191 head, against 7,477 head for the corresponding time last week. No trade in Live Cuttle today. The feeling is rather weak and a still further decline in prices is among the probabilities.

Dressed Beef dull and a trifle lower. A very little City Slaughtered is selling as low as 8½c, with general sales of Deceat to Prime at 92.040c. Western Dressed is arriving quite freely, about 30 car-loads per week beling effected in this market. Sales to-day were at 8½c. Western Dressed is arriving quite freely, about 30 car-loads per week beling effected in this market. Sales to-day were at 8½c. Western Dressed is arriving quite freely, about 30 car-loads per week beling effected in this market. Sales to-day were at 8½c. Western Dressed Eastman.

The Romano and St. Romans salled with a quarters of Beef and 200 carcarses of Mutton for Joseph Eastman.

The presence of the shipping agents of two large Chicago firms in New-York yesterdor as associated with the rumor that two large markets have been leased up-town for the sale of Kwestern Dressed Bess. They are too level-headed to engage Chicago "Cattle Kings," they are too level-headed to engage Chicago "Cattle Kings," they are too level-headed to engage Chicago "Cattle Kings," they are too fevel-headed to engage Chicago "Cattle Kings," they are too level-headed to engage Chicago "Cattle Kings," they are too fevel-headed to engage The Calves—field they were 113 head, mannly at 00th-st. The market was dull but prices were fairly steady with sales of a few drassers like a michawere 113 head, mannly at 00th-st. The market was dull but prices were fairly steady with sales of a few drassers the dull-st. in contrast with Washington Market 10c; while even 10-be was paid for Extra near-by State Calves. Butchers complain of the high prices asked by dealers for Live Calves at 60th-st. in contrast with Washington Market quotations, and i

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—12:30 p. m.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 5 16:164; do, Orieans, 6 1:164. Sales, 10:000 bales, including 1:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 20:000 bales, including 1:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 20:000 bales, including 1:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 20:000 bales, including 1:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 20:000 bales, including 1:000 for speculation and export; receipts, 20:000 bales, including clause, January delivery, 5 5-6:44; do. Junary and Aarch delivery, 5 5-6:44; diso 5 57-6:44; do. March and April delivery, 6 0:2-6:44; do. Junary and Aarch delivery, 6 0:2-6:44; do. Junary and August delivery, 6 1:000 delivery, 6 1:000

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

RIO DE JANEBO, Jan. 30.—Coffee—Good firsts 5,600 reis per 10 kilos. Total receipts of the week, 30,000 bags, stock, 300,000 bags, to burpe 4,000 bags, total sales 30,000 bags. to burpe 4,000 bags, total sales 30,000 bags. Exchange on London 22d.

Exchange on London 22d.

SANTO, Jan. 30.—Coffee—Good average, 5,200 reis per 10 kilos. Receipts for the week, 40,000 bags; stock, 370,000 bags; slipments of the week to Europe, 55,000 bags; sales, 26,000 bags.